ROMANCE IN HIGH LIFE.

THE GREAT YELVERTON MARRIAGE SUIT.

AN EPISODE OF THE CRIMBAN WAR.

A British Officer Attempts to Seduce a Sister of Charity in the Crimea-Fails-Afterwards Marries Her Secretly in Ireland, and then Repudiates the Marriage as Invalid.

Exciting Trial in Dublin to Establish its Validity.

Testimony of Both Husband and Wife.

Aristocratic Pride and its Utter Humiliation.

Romantic Incidents of the Courtship and its Consequences.

SPECIMENS OF THE LOVE LETTERS.

THE SUMMING UP.

VERDICT IN FAVOR OF THE WIFE.

Popular Demonstration in Favor of Mrs. Yelverton and Her Counsel.

THE WIFE'S SPEECH TO THE PEOPLE.

The London and Dublin journals have devoted a large portion of their space, for the ten or twelve days prior to the sailing of the last European steamer, to full reports of a most interesting case, known as the Yelverton marriage suit. It was ried in the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, before Chief Justice Monahan and a special jury. The most eminent counsel at the Irish bar, including Whiteside and Brewster, were arrayed against each other; and it would appear that no case surpassing this in romantic incidents has come up for judicial hearing in the British courts for many a long year. Neither the Forrest divorce case, nor the Sickles case, nor the Madeleine Smith case, attracted a larger share of public attention, or developed more remarkable circum

The parties to the suit were in reality, though not in legal fiction, Mrs. Teresa Yelverton, née Longworth, and her alleged husband, the Hon. Major William Charles Yelverton, of the British Artillery. A Mr. Thelwall is the nominal plaintiff. He sues Major Yelverton for the maintenance of his wife, the object being to establish the validity of a secret marriage celebrated between August, 1857, in the little Catholic church of Warrenport, near Rostrevor, in the county Down, by one Father Mooney. There is very unjust and oppressive law on the British statute books, which makes it a penal offence for a Catholic priest to celebrate a marriage between a Protestant and a Catholic, unless the ceremony shall have been first performed by a Protestant minister, and nullifies such mar-

marriage between a Protestant and a Catholic, unless the ceremony shall have been first performed by a Protestant minister, and nullifies such marriage. Yelverton, therefore, appears to have treated it as a sham ceremony; and as he was an avowed fortune hunter, he basely deserted the heroine of the romance, and on the 26th June, 1858—within less than a year of the ceremony at Rostrevor—he formed another alliance with the widow of the late eminent Professor Forbes, of the University of Edinburg, who was said to be worth a quarter million of dollars. The deserted wife was at first advised to have him prosecuted for bigamy; but as it appeared there were difficulties in the way of a conviction, owing to the law referred to, that idea was abandoned, and this other mode of testing the validity of the first marriage resorted to.

The lady is described as being still an exceedingly agreeable person. Without being positively handsome, she is said to be most prepossessing and ladylike. Apparently she is not more than twenty-eight, but her thoughtful, resigned and almost melancholy features would induce a belief that she had lived a much longer life. She is of medium height, slight in figure, with a strikingly intelligent countenance, bright and vivacious when animated, but almost sad in repose. Major Yelverton is in his thirty-seventh year, having been born in September, 1824. He is the eldest surviving son, being of the second marriage, of the present Viscount Avonmore with Miss Cecilia O'Keefe, daughter of the late Charles O'Keefe, one of the Registrars of the Irish Court of Chancery. Major Yelverton is, therefore, the great grandson of Barry Yelverton—the first Viscount Avonmore Barry Yelverton was an able lawyer, a brilliant orator, and not without pretensions to statesmanship. In the year 1780 he occupied a most conspicuous position in the then exciting politics of the country. In 1782—the year of the Volunteers—he was appointed to the office of Attorney General for Ireiand, and in two years subsequently he was elev

honor of her name from reproach, could not be restrained, but found expression from time to time as the incidents of the trial excited it.

NARRATUE OF PACTS.

The facts in the case, as detailed by Sergeant Sullivan, who opened for the plaintiff, are these:—

The defendant was the heir apparent to the peerage of Avonmore. Teresa Yelverton, his wife, whose maiden name was Longworth, belonged to an ancient and honorable family in England, and having lost her mother in early life she was taken to France to be educated, and though her family were all Protestants, she, from a very early age, was reared in the doctrines of the Catholic church, and had centimed since of that faith. She had a sister married in France to the son of the Chief Justice of that empire, and while coming over in 1852 from a visit to her sister at Boulogne, she for the first time met the Hon. Charles Yelverton. When she reached London, her sister, Mrs. Bellamy, of Abergavenny Castle, Wales, delayed going or sending to meet her on the arrival of the steamer, and the Hon. Mr. Yelverton, seeing her alone, called a cab for her, in which she went home. In a day or two afterwards Major Yelverton abiled at her sister's house and paid his respects, and nothing followed except the interchange of civilities. In 1853 Miss Teresa Longworth was sent to complete her studies in the south of Italy, and being in Napies, and being desirous of sending a letter to a cousin, who was a royal commissioner in Montchegro, she was told by a banker at Naples that it would be necessary to have her ictures sent to Malia to be re-posted, and he volunteered to send her letters to his cousin through a friend of his, an efficient in Malia. The officer was Captain, now Major, Yelverton. This small circumstance led to a correspondence, spread over many years, between the Hon. Major and Miss Longworth, without either laying eyes on the other during the time the correspondence continued; yet letter after letter passes between them, displaying on the face of them great affection,

she was employed to become his wife, but he accompanied his proposal with a proposition to which she could have by any priest whom he could mad. Consequently the marriage was deferred until they should arrive in England. An armistice took place in the Crimea, and Miss Longworth, who always moved in the first society, was invited by the wife of Gen. Von Straubenbee, one of the officers of the British army, on a visit to the Crimea, to his house. She went, and during her stay of five or six weeks, the Hore. Major Yelverton was constant in his visitalise renewed his professions of attachment and offers of marriage, and spoke of the happy times in store Major Yelverton suggested that they should get married by a Greek priest is one of the churches of Baikkiava, and he said that a Greek priest was as good as a Catholic priest; but she was firm in her resolve—her moral principle and sense of religion where he professed should unite her in marriage. The reasons which the defeadant gave for desting a secret marriage were, that in circumstances he was not very well off, that he had an uncie of the secret of the secret was ready that the had an uncie of the secret of the secret was ready that the had an uncie of the secret of the secret was ready that the had an uncie of the secret of the secret marriage were, that in circumstances he was not very well off, that he had an uncie of the secret of the secret marriage which the secret had been declared the head of the his wife. Miss Longworth returned to England in the autumn of 1886, and went on a visit to be sister in Wales, where she remained until February, 1867. From that she went on a visit to be sintly in the secret marriage. He told her that a Catholic priest in Scotland could be got to marry them, and there was no reason why she should not agree to it; that other women had one that she went on a visit to be rished to the wished the priest had been that, be found to the sister's house in Wales, in April, 1857, he induced her to hear him road the marriage ceremony, he

unknown to her, he contracted his second marriage.

A SCENE IN COURT.

The first witness placed upon the stand was Mrs. Teresa Yelverton. She was under examination, altogether, for some twenty hours, and is described as having given her evidence with a distinctness, an apparent absence of reservation, a dignity and candor that elicited the hearty sympathy, and very frequently the loud applause, of a densely crowded court. At one point of her examination she suddenly became much confused and agitated. She trembled violently—her eyes were steadfastly fixed on a gentleman who occupied a seat on one side of the side benches, immediately opposite the witness box. She fell back in an exhausted and fainting state. The greatest compassion was felt for her by all present, and restoratives had to be procured and used before she appeared to recover.

The solicitor for the plaintiff having communicated with Mr. Whiteside,
Mr. Whiteside said—My lord, I understand the agitation of the witness is caused by the presence of the defendant. I would, therefore, my lord, request that your lordship would ask the defendant to withdraw.

The Chief Justice—I cannot order him to do so. His presence is a matter entirely of taste and feeling.
Mr. Brewster—Of course the defendant will withdraw.

The defendant then got up to leave, but de-

Mr. Brewster—Or course the detendant will withdraw.

The defendant then got up to leave, but delayed some time, the agitation of the witness continuing.

A Juror said—We are of opinion, my lord, that the defendant ought to withdraw, seeing that his presence discomposes the witness.

The defendant then withdraw, but the witness was unable to answer Mr. Whiteside for some moments, owing to her continued trembling.

MRS. YELVERTON'S DIRECT EXAMINATION.

The following are the important points of her testimony:—My maiden name was Teress Longworth; I was born in Checkworth, in Lancashire, but afterwards lived at Smælley, in that county; my father and mother are now both dead; I was educated in a convent in France, and so were my two sisters: I was brought up in and believed the Reman Catholic religion; I often visited France, and had a sister residing in Boulogne; her name is Madame Lafebre; I paid her a visit in 1852; in July or August of that year I was returning to England, and then met the defendant for the first time; he was introduced to me by the parties who brought me to the vessel; he was then a captain; we had conversation on the voyage and journey to London; when I arrived he got me a cab, as my sister did not call to meet me as I expected; I resided at No. 27 Nottingham place, when in London, with my sister. Mrs. Bellamy; Mr. Bellamy resides at Abergavenny Castle, in South Wales; the defendant called once at Nottingham place; after some short time I went to Italy; while there I wanted to send a letter to Albania, and I applied to my banker to have it sent; Major Yelverton was then at Malta, and we through this circumstance got into correspondence, but did not see each other for a long time; I returned to England in about two years, and went to my sister in Wales; after some time I went out with the French Sisters of Charity to Constantinople; I was a attending the sick there, when I again met the defendant, and he said he had come out from England on purpose to see me; he then proposed on this occasion th

mes mel'aran, and said to her, mis, presses, "We have married each other; I did not live while me wich a marriage; lieft Edinburg on the Tith I April, remained a week in Hill, then spent about a forticipht in London, and subsequently went to April, remained a week in Hill, then spent about a forticipht in London, and subsequently went to April, remained a week in Hill, then spent about a forticipht in London, and subsequently went to Marrier and the London, and subsequently went to Marrier and London, and subsequently went to Marrier and London, and subsequently went to Marrier and London, and the L

father's property has got into chancery.

MER CROSS-EXAMINATION.

On her cross-examination she testified as follows:—

In 1852 I went to my sisters at Boulogne; I do not recollect whether any person accompanied me; my sister Sarah was on a visit with Mr. Longworth; I do not recollect how long I stayed there; I remember coming home; I have reason to remember it; I met Major Yelverton for the first time on the steamer; we left Boulogne in the evening; the night had fallen; my sister and brotherin-law came to the boat and obtained the consent of two ladies to take charge of me; Major Yelverton was a member of the ladies' party; I heard the names of the ladies, but I do not recollect them; the ladies stayed on deck all night; the night was very warm, and I think all the passengers remained on deck, it was so hot in the cabin; my sister had thrown me a shawl on board as we were starting, and Major Yelverton assisted to put it round my shoulders; during the night Major Yelverton and myself sat vis-a-vis with his plaid thrown over both our knees; the plaid did not go over the shoulders of either of us; we did not sit bis-a-vis the entire night; we walked about; the ladies, on our arrival in London, left us; Major Yelverton got me a cab, but did not get into it along with me; I went home by myself; he called the following day; he did not come home with me to my house, nor did he dress himself there; I swear that most positively; the house I went to was owned by the Marchioness de la Boleine, who is since dead; Itold Major Yelverton where I was going to stop; we arrived in London early in the morning, the sun had risen; cannot swear that I saw him twice in London; when he called he made a visit of about two hours; I thanked him for his civility; he told me on board the steamer that he was an officer in the artillery: I do not know that I fell in love with him on that occasion; I do not know whether I was in love with him when he called on me: I thought I should like to see him afterwards; I am not certain whether I saw

sen, whom I had met in London; I then went to live with an italian marches, to whom I had aken letters of introduction from an Italian lady resident in Paris; it was for the purpose of sending a letter to my consin that I spoke to Mr. Turner; he told me that it would be necessary to have the letter repoate at Malta, and asked me if I knew any purson there; I mentioned Major Yelverton, and Mr. Turner said he knew him, and that he was quartered in Malta; the letter was accordingly sent under cover to Major Yelverton, but I did not write to him; I subsequently received a letter through a Mr. Roe, a friend of Major Yelverton's, saying that he would be happy to render me any service in Malta; this was a merely formal letter; there was a correspondence between Major Yelverton and myself; Mr. Roe is mentioned in this letter; after being introduced to me, Mr. Roe cultivated my acquaintance; he had a yacht at Naples and he asked me to go on board, but I refused; he was a nagreeable man semetimes; I perceived he was a gentleman, but I did not know anything of his rank or fortune; I knew he had been in the army; I neither liked nor disliked him; I used to waver very much in my liking or disliking for him; he did not make any improper advances to me; he spoke in a bitter manner of everybody; I do not know what he spoke bitterly against me; I wrote that he exercised a most evil influence; it is an unfortunate expression that I should have need the word "veil;") I meant nothing simul or bad, but disagreeable and painfu; the disputes between him and me arose from his having quarreiled with my chaperon, and for insisting on accompanying me on board his yacht to Monastir; it was in consequence of this that I refused to avail myself of his offer of the yacht; he never said a word that would cause me to blush; there was an ordinary fliration carried on between us; Major Yelverton told me that he had sent Roe to Naples to discover what my character and disposition were; in this letter I used a French adage, which being translated,

Mr. Brewster-Well, Mrs. Yelverton, or what-

Mr. Brewster—Well, Mrs. Yelverton, or what-ever name you like.

Mr. Whiteside—This witness is, at all events, a lady, and should be treated as such. You ought to address her as Mrs. Yelverton, when your cient did so in his letters read here yesterday.

The Chief Justice—The lady was sworn as Mrs. Yelverton, and should be addressed as such during the trial, whatever may be the result. It cannot affect the result.

To Mr. Brewster—I did not ask Lady Straubenze if Major Yelverton was a Roman Catholic; I did not care to ask, but I thought he was one, and when he told me he was a Roman Catholic, in February or March, 1867, I believed him, and had no doubt about it; previous to that I had no distinct idea what he was; what religion he was did not occur to me; on my oath I did not tell the Rev. Mr. Mooney that he was a Protestant.

Mr. Brewster—Did you under the seal of confession? (Loud marks of disapprobation.)

The Lord Chief Justice—I never heard such a question asked before.

Mr. Brewster—I would not put it to a clergyman, but to this lady it is a different thing.

Mr. Serjeant Sullivan—I am not afraid even to let the confidences of the confessional be revealed by my unfortunate client, and she may answer the question if she chooses it.

The Chief Justice—Mrs. Yelverton, you may answer the question or not, just as you please.

Witness—I never told him anything of the kind. (Applause.)

Mr. Brewster—I never heard such conduct, my lord, in a court of justice.

The Chief Justice—It is hard to control feelings, Mr. Brewster, and I never heard such a question in a court of justice.

Witness to Mr. Brewster—Lady Straubenzee wished that I should marry another officer and not Major Yelverton; she was disappointed because the matter between me and the Major was not brought to a conclusion—that is, that we were married—still she preferred I should marry another; I refused to marry Major Yelverton in the Greek church—that was my objection; but I would have married him in a Roman Catholic chape; after we then parted I wrote offering to let the engagement be broken off, as there was no immediate prospect of our union; I asked him to let the matter be brought to an end—that is, either broken off or not; I think my sister wrote more than one letter to Major Yelverton. While at Bashek did yon hear that he had gone liet the engagement be broken off, as there was no immediate prospect of our union; I asked him to let the made my single of

straightforward; the interpretation I put upon the note was that my sister was mistaken; his letters to me were at that time, as I thought, lost; they went astray in a carpet bag, which I afterwards got back with the letters; I never knew where I lost them, but I missed them at Malta, on board Mr. Close's yacht.

Her testimony in reference to the Scotch marriage is as follows:—

To Mr. Brewster—I did not wish a Scotch marriage without the intervention of a clergyman; he went to chapel, but not with me, in Edinburg; I saw him there twice, and he might have seen me; he did not join me then, or come home with me from chapel; he did not visit me on Sundays; Mrs. Gamble objected to visiting on Sundays; once I saw him in uniform in chapel; I did not see any soldiers with him; I saw soldiers there, but not artillery; the artillery quartered in Leith went to the chapel in Leith; Major Yelverton was, I believe, quartered at Leith all the time that I was in Edinburg; he may have been a few days there, but I cannot say; I believe firmly in the doctrines of the Roman Catholic church, and am a strict Catholic; marriage is a sacrament in my church, and a solemn ceremony, and I did not, therefore, wish a Scotch marriage; I proposed to have the marriage according to the rites of my church; he only declined it because he did not think it could be celebrated safely; he told me he was a Roman Catholic; had I thought he was; he told me his mother's family were Catholics, but that his father was a Protestant; I would have married him all the same if I knew he was a Protestant.

The Chief Justice—How long before he read the service for you did he say he was a Protestant? Witness—It was before it, but not long before; I could not exactly say.

To Mr. Brewster—He told me he was a Roman Catholic before the time of the Scotch marriage; I know what it is to profess a religion; I go to chapel every Sunday, for instance, and so profess my religion; I don't know if you mean by profesion he did profess; if it is meant by practice, as I pract

practiced, he did not; I never understood that he went to confession, or received the Sacrament as a Roman Catholic.

Did he say how he was baptised? Witness—He did.

Mr. Brewster—What did he say? Witness—He said he did not recollect. (Laughter.)

To Mr. Brewster—I asked if he was confirmed, and he said he was never confirmed at all; he said he did not believe the Protestant religion, and never did; I said if he was never confirmed, and did not believe in it, he was not a Protestant; I did not think because he was not a Protestant he must be a Roman Gatholic, but I asked him if he believed in confession and absolution, and he said he did; it is usual for persons in my church to confess before marriage; I told the Rev. Mr. Mooney that I did not think Major Yelverton would go to confession, and he said it would be passed over, and would not prevent the marriage taking place; I did not myself receive the communion the day before the marriage, but I did the day after the marriage. (Letter dated July 10, 1857, from the witness to the defendant.) Read this allusion to his being at mass so as to show him that going to mass would not preve him a good Catholic no more than his statement that he was one, if he really was not so in his heart at Edinburgh he saw me to the steamer, or to the pier, after our marriage, in 1857; he made no in quiries about the cabin I was to have that I am aware of; he went down to the cabin with me; we were first in the public cabin together, and after wards in the ladies' cabin; we were then alone.

Did anything happen there? Witness—I don't know what you mean.

Mr. Brewster—I would explain myself, my lord, more fully, if there were no other ladies in court. The Chief Justice—The question must be asked. Did anything improper pass between you? Witness—No, my lord. (Loud applause.)

To Mr. Brewster—Woulding of the kind alluded to ever occurred anywhere until after the marriage in Ireland; I considered M was a married in Scotland as far as Scotch a marriage could go; he said we were man and wif

mony; it made me miserable, as I fancied it would only make me his wife in Scotland, and there might be some question about it; I wished that we should be otherwise married, and that if he was to make me do anything I might consider a mortal sin, I would not survive it, and that I would be lost in this world and in the next.

In regard to the Irish marriage she testified as follows:—

I was two days at Waterford before Major Yelverton arrived; I continued all the time at Cummins' Hotel; I remained one night after he came to Waterford; we stopped one or two nights at Thomastown, near Waterford; we went to the chappel to seek for the clergyman; we went to the chappel together; we did not see a priest in Thomastown; we were told the priest was from home; I saw a priest in Waterford before Major Yelverton arrived there; we came to Dublin and went on through to Malahide; use did not go on direct by rail to Malahide; I think the name used in the course of the journey was "Power;" he had his letters addressed to Mr Power; we remained two or three days in Malahide; in the house we occupied in Malahide there were two bedrooms and a sitting room; we did not sleep in the same bed; I have never seen a woman named Rose Fagan; whilst in Malahide we visited Dublin I recollect going to Westland Row chapel; Major Yelverton came into Dublin with me, but he did not go to the chappel; from Malahide we went to Newry; I don't know the name of the person at whose house we stopped there; we remained a day and a night there; we had there two bedrooms also; there the bedrooms went one through the other; they opened into one another; he never went into my bedroom; we did not sleep in the same bedroom; I may as well state here, once for all, if that is what you mean, that I never did consent to be Major Yelverton's wife until after the Irish marriage ceremony; Major Yelverton went from Warrenpoint to Rostrevor to engage rooms; we left Newry in an open car; there was a dispute about a bill there; Langster was the name of the person in whose hote! I stopped at Bostrevor; the marriage ceremony was performed on the 16th of August; Major Yelverton did not stop at Rostrevor; he came to Dublin on account of his health? and to look for a clergyman, for the elergymen in the the country said we should have the banns published; we remained in Rostrevor three days after the marriage; we were married; after the Scotsh ceremony, whe

the letter was forwarded to him he said, "this has evidently been opened, and they now know all."

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PATHER MOONEY'S TESTIMONY.

The Rev. Bernard Mooney, parish priest of Killowen, testified to the circumstance of the marriage; the ceremony took place in his church on a holiday, after mass; the two knelt before the altar and responded affirmatively to the usnal questions; there was no piece of money produced, and he had no knowledge of seeing a ring until he was giving a short exhortation; he pronounced no benediction; he asked the gentleman what was his religious belief, and the answer was, "I am not much of anything;" "are you a Roman Catholie?" "I am not;" "What are you?" "don't mind," said the lady, "he is not confirmed yet; he went with me frequently to Catholic places of worship, but he is not confirmed yet;" he repeated the question, and the gentleman answered, "I am a Protestant Catholic"; then he married them; the lady gave him two notes of £5 cach; he kept them, and did not give any to the bishop; the gentleman did, audibly and distinctly, repeat the words in the language of the ritual of the church; I repeated the words before him, in order to enable him to do so; I said the words from memory, and he repeated them distinctly after me. Kneeling at the altar? Yes. And she by his side, kneeling at the altar? Yes. And you married them? I renewed the consent that was given in the Scotch marriage; I did not marry them; it was solely to remove—Mr. Whiteside—I object to this gentleman giving that answer; I object to any one, if he were the Arabbishop of Canterbury, even telling us what a marriage is. If he goes through the form, it is for your lordship to decide what it is.

Witness subsequently, at the request of the lady, sent her the ordinary marriage certificate.

Mr. Whiteside—Are not the words "lawful in marriage" in that certificate? Yes, but I have a right to explain why I gave it in that form; the reason, and if I had thought it would have been used for any other purpose than that for which I gave it—

hands? No. You may go down now.

THE DEFENCE.

Other witnesses were examined to prove collateral facts, and then the case for the plaining closed. Mr. Brewster opened for the defence. He did not attempt to palliate or excuse the base conduct of his client. He denounced it as it deserved, although he at the same time imputed to Mrs. Yelverton's romantic notions and her determination to win her husband at all hazards the misfortune of her present condition. Both the Scotch and Irish marriages, he contended, were nullities in the eye of the law, and the lady in this case could occupy no other position in regard to the defendant than that of his mistress.

EXAMINATION OF MAJOR YELVERTON.

could occupy no other position in regard to the defendant than that of his mistress.

EXAMINATION OF MAJOR VELVERTON.

The first witness for the defence was the defendant himself. On being sworn he repeated the words of the oath "so help me God" emphatically. He detailed the circumstances of the first meeting on board the Boulogne steamer substantially as Mrs. Yelverton did, except that he said he accompanied her to the house in London, and there changed his clothes. In reference to their meeting in the Crimea he testified as follows:—It must have been just three or four days before the fall of Sebastopol that I saw the lady at Galata, in Constantinople, for the fall of Sebastopol was on the 7th of September, and we went up just in time to see it; it was about the 4th of September; she was acting as nurse for the French sick and wounded soldiers in a convent belonging to the Sceurs de Charite there; I ascertained where she was by a letter; it was about midday when I first saw her; I was in her company for about a couple of hours. State the substance of what passed? She was dressed in the black gown, white collar and cap worn by the sisters; she took off the cap; we sat in a private room and conversed for some time, and I embraced her and kissed her two or three times; I did not refer to any intentions of any description.

Sergeant Sullivan—State what occurred, sir, and nothing else.

scription.

Sergeant Sullivan—State what occurred, sir, and nothing else.
Chief Justice—State what occurred.
Witness—I referred to the probability of our meeting again in case she came to the Crimea; I referred to our former correspondence; I made some love, my Lord; I can't put it into other words.
Chief Justice—We want to know the sort of love.

Witness That is what I want to say.

Chief Justice—In other words, did you make dishonorable advances to her?
Witness—No, sir, I did not; in words I did not.
(Sensation.)
Sergeant Armstrong—Did you tell her you had come from England on purpose to visit her?
Witness—No, I did not.
Examination continued—I was going to the Crimes at this time, under orders; I was in command of a battery of siege artillery on board the Transit steamer. Did you on that occasion make the lady an offer of marriage? I did not. Did you promise to marry her on that occasion? I did not; I went from that to the Crimes—to Balaklava; the Transit was lying in the outer harbor; next after that I saw the lady in the beginning of 1866—in February, I think, in General Straubenzee's hut; I was aware of her arrival about ten days before I visited her. Did you make or renew any offer of marriage then?

Mr. Whiteside objected.
Witness—I did not; I did not tell her there that I was under considerable pecuniary difficulties, but I made no statement at the time that I was not able to marry then, any more than at any other time; I mean that I did not say that I was not able to marry in two years, or three years, or five years hence; I did not mention any time at all.

Chief Justice—You spoke of marriage, but did not propose it?

Witness—Precisely so, sir.
Sergeant Armstrong—State in what terms marriage was talked of.

Witness—I spoke of it as, under the circumstances in which I was placed, a thing I could not engage or enter into with Miss Longworth; for three or four weeks I was in the habit of seeing her at General Straubenze's tent.

Did you refer to your circumstances more than once? (After a pause)—It is very long ago; I made the statement once for all; I never went back of it.

Did you ever repeat it? There was more than once? (After a pause)—It is very long ago; I made the statement once for all; I never went back of it.

once? (After a pause)—It is very long ago; I made the statement once for all; I never went back of it.

Did you ever repeat it? There was more than one conversation, but there was no necessity to repeat the thing; I left it upon the one statement and followed it up.

The witness was asked if there was an interval in his visits to General Straubenzee's tent, and said—I recollect no such interval; I did not propose to her there a secret marriage; I did not propose to her there a secret marriage; I did not propose to her that I should get married in the Greek church at Balaklava; I have no recollection of any talk about "Greek" Catholics and "Roman" Catholics; I left the Crimes after she left General Straubenzee's quarters; Chief Justice—Did you see her on board the steamer when she was leaving the Crimes?

Witness—I did, my lord; I took her down on a car, accompanied with General Straubenzee and Capt. Straubenzee, to Balaklava to the steamer; her passage had been obtained by General Straubenzee; I left with them, and afterwards returned back to the steamer.

Q. Did you go on your knees and implore of her to go on shore and get married? A. I did not.

Q. Did you go on your knees at all, then, while on board the steamer?

Question repeated by the Court.

Witness—No, my lord.

By Serjeant Armstrong—I had not to get up from my knees several times to let sailors cross where I was; there were not many people on board at the time.

Q. Did any familiarities take place between you on that occasion? A. Yes.

State what they were?

Chief Justice—And in what part of the vessel witness—I sat with her on the raised part of the

State what they were?
Chief Justice—And in what part of the vessel they occurred?
Witness—I sat with her on the raised part of the vessel, with my arm around her waint; I kissed her several times, and attempted to take further liberty—towards taking possession of her.
Chief Justice—In other words, you attempted her virtue?
Witness—I did; though I should explain that the attempt did not go to any very great extent. Witness—There are some points that I don' know—life his when
The Chief Justice—I think the ladies should retire. Any who choose to remain will expose